THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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ROYAL ASIA

THE WEEK.

Monday, 23rd June.

THE Coconada Chamber of Commerce has memorialised Government against the Income Tax. It says:—"A direct tax upon incomes has been shown by experience to be one of the most unpopular taxes ever imposed in India, and the unfairness of its incidence has been long admitted; while the irritation and immorality engendered by its collection are too well known to need repetition."

SEVERE MEASURES have recently been taken by the Russian Government against adulteration and the sale of injurious substances as food. Persons convicted of these offences will be liable to a fine of 300 roubles (£48), or to imprisonment for three months. For a second offence these penalties will be doubled, and a third conviction will entail the loss of civil and political rights. Our paternal Government might with advantage take a hint from the course of action followed by the 'barbarians."

A DESPATCH has recently been sent by the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the gauge question, which advocates that all future lines in India shall, as far as possible, be constructed on the broad gauge system,

Globe has the following:—"That America is a remarkable country and its people a remarkable body is one of the axioms of the day. From a place called Boone County there comes an account of a wedding solemnised there between a man aged 101 and a woman aged 91. That, in itself, seems sufficiently stupendous, but there is more to follow The best man was 83 years old, the bridesmaid 74. That also is "good enough," but there are other details not less interesting The couple were united in a little brick church in which they had both been married—they are widow and widower —before. The bride wore an outfit made for her first wedding sixty-seven years ago, and the bridegroom wore the hat, neckerchief, and gloves in which he was married over seventy years ago. Now those are of the things in which our American cousins always surpass us. Their stories have always such neatness and finish. In England, we fear, people are not so tenacious of the old toggery in which they made their early matrimonial plunges. How many Englishmen now possess the hat—much less the necktie and the gloves—in which they went to church when first they wedded? And how many would care to exhibit those articles if they did possess them ?"

The phonograph is, at all events, likely to be useful as a means of correspondence in countries where many of the inhabitants cannot read or write—for example, Mexico, in which the postal authorities have adopted the instrument, and the public can use it at the rate of to 12 cents per 1,000 words. The user having paid the fee, speaks his message into the instrument, and it is sent by post and reproduced at its destination to the person addressed.

THE Exchange Telegraph Company is informed from Berlin that Prince Bismarck will devote his leisure time to the classification of documents and papers in his possession for more than twenty-five years with a view to publishing his memoirs. He will be assisted by two secretaries for the carrying out of this considerable work, in which most important revelations, not only as regards the German situation, but also the foreign politics of nearly every State all over the world, will be made. The memoirs will fill many volumes, including most interesting details of the colonial policy of Germany.

THE young Maharajah of Mourbhunj, Orissa, aged eighteen, has successfully passed the F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

THE Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras has written a graphic account of Prince Albert Victor's Indian tour in the columns of the *Macmillian's Magazine.*

IN a new electrical lantern, Professor Strickler, of Vienna, uses an ingenious combination of lenses which projects the magnified images of objects on a white screen in their natural colours. A pimple, for instance, can be shown in its real appearance to a large class of students.

Tuesday, 24th June.

INTRODUCTION of Envelopes.—Before Sir Rowland Hill introduced the penny post, envelopes were little used, as a double charge was made for a paper enclosed in another, however thin it might be ; even smallest clipping from a newspaper necessitated an extra free. The use of envelopes became common after May 6, 1840, when stamped and adhesive envelopes were introduced. The first envelope-making machine was invented by Edwin Hill, brother of Rowland Hill : and De la Rue's machine for folding envelopes was patented on March 17, 1845. The invention of envelopes has been attributed to S. K. Brewer, a bookseller and stationer of Brighton, about 1830. He had some small sheets of paper on which it was difficult to write the address : he invented for these a small envelope, and had metal p'ates made for cutting them in the required shape and size.

CHINA has begun to take active steps for the defence of the Northern frontier. Two European surveyors are engaged making surveys in connection with the proposed line to Kirin.

THE formation of two important Commissions is contemplated by the Nizam's Government : one a Law Commission to revise existing laws, and to compile a comprehensive code for the guidance of all the State courts in all matters, and the other a Jagir Commission, to inquire and devise the best means whereby the civil and criminal powers now exercised by certain jagirdars can either be cancelled or controlled more effectually.

THE inquest on the bodies of the people who were killed by the fall of a house at Bombay, a few weeks ago, has concluded, and the coroner's jury have, by their verdict, thrown a very heavy responsibility upon the members of the Corporation. They found that if there had been any municipal bye-laws regulating the erection of houses the fatality would in all probability never have occurred. It is almost inconceivable that any great town should in these days be without efficient and suitable building regulations, and that a city of the pretensions of Bombay proved lacking in this respect is all the more extraordinary.

THE CENSUS BILL, which is to be brought before the Legislative Council is, as we have said in a recent issue, a formal measure on the lines of the Act which was passed in connection with the former Census of 1881. It provides the legal powers which are required to put the machinery into motion and to keep it from coming to a standstill. The *Pioneer* writes:—"For the carrying out of such an undertaking it is necessary that the position of a Census officer should be placed on a constitutional footing, to give him a right to institute inquiries, and on the other hand to impose on those question d the obligation of answering them. It is expedient also for convenience of enumeration that those who have a large number of others under their superintendence and charge, such as officers in naval and military commands, factory masters, large employers of labour and the like, should be enabled to perform the duties of Census officer by deputy, and to that end that they should be invested with the same authority in their respective spheres. Lastly, to prevent the process from being turned into a farce, it is requisite to provide that the information given should be full and correct, and therefore to attach legal penalties for those who refuse to furnish returns or knowingly furnish false ones. It may be noted, as a concession to the prejudices of the people, that the only question a person is not bound to answer is one that involves mentioning the name of any female member of his household, or in the case of a woman the name of her husband or deceased husband."

THE exhibition of postage stamps which the Duke of Edinburgh, himself a famous collector, opened on the 19th ultimo, is another of many recent indications that stamp-collecting is no longer confined to schoolboys. The pursuit has become as grave and dignified as the amassing of autographs, and much costly. There is believed to be a private collection in England valued at £50,000, while the collections which have cost hundreds are thought nothing of. Even members of the House of Rothschild do not disdain to invest their hard earned savings in the precious little labels.

Wednesday, 25th June.

FOLLOWING up the lead of Poona, for the foundation of an industrial museum for that city, a number of Bombay citizens have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of establishing an industrial museum with a view to educate the artisan classes. The object of the new institution is instruction and also creating an impetus to trade. How the latter object is to be achieved may be learnt from the following extact of the Committee's prospectus published in the *Bombay Gazette:*—

(1) That an Industrial Museum be started in Bombay on trade principles.

(2) That the artisans and dealers of this country be invited to send their work to this committee for exhibition and sale on the following conditions, based on the prospectus of the Bombay Art Society's Industrial Art Exhibition:—

(a) Articles sent for sale must be of oriental manufacture.

(b) Exhibits may be offered for sale, subject to a deduction of 7 per cent. commission for the Committee. All sales must be effected through the Committee, and no article will be delivered until payment has been made.

(c) Each case of articles or exhibits should be accompanied or preceded by a schedule of its contents in the enclosed form. This schedule should reach the committee before each consignment is despatched.

(d) The Committee will use every endeavour to ensure the careful handling of exhibits, but they will not be responsible for damages or loss. All charges for transmission of goods sent for sale must be paid by the sender.

(e) Unsold articles will be packed and returned at owner's risk, to the address of contributors; bearing.

(f) The Committee reserve right to refuse to exhibit such articles as they may consider unsuitable

SPEAKING of the Indian Government and its Servants' debts, the *Pall Mall Gazette* observes :—'What is the amount of debt which should disqualify a man for the public service ? This is a subject which has lately engaged the attention of the Government of India. A resolution of the Indian Government refers to the "imperative duty" of all local Governments and heads of departments to take severe notice of the conduct of clerks and other employes who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances. Previous orders, the Government fears, have not been properly appreciated by those concerned, and and therefore, explicit and definite instructions are now issued as to what constitutes such a state of indebtedness as to render it undesirable that a person should be retained in the public service. These rules are generally to the following effect :—When half the salary of an official is constantly being attached for a sum which, under ordinary circumstances, it will require more than two years to repay, in each of these cases a full schedule of his debts is to be obtained by the head of his office, and the case dealt with as if the officer had taken advantage of the Insolvency Court. In such cases, the special points to be looked at are the proportion of debts to salary, and the extent to which they detract from the debtor's efficiency as a public servant, and whether his position is so irretrievable that it is undesirable to retain him in the position he occupies or in any other official position. These new rules will hit hardest the large class of native and half-caste clerks who are usually head over ears in debt, from the time they reach manhood until they die.' It is clear the *Pall Mall Gazette* knows nothing of the pecuniary position of *native* clerks. Very few of them are in debt 'head over ears.'

IT will soon be an anachronism, it seems, to speak of the deaf and dumb at all. Most of these unhappy sufferers are only dumb because they are deaf. With "knowledge at one entrance quite shut out," they are unable to learn the speech of their kind, because they cannot hear it. Institutions like the Ealing College for the Deaf are changing all that by utilizing the eye instead of the ear, and teaching them to imitate the movements of lip and throat. The results obtained in this way are really wonderful, and full of the greatest credit to the teachers and the greatest hope for all such sufferers in future.

AN Art School will be opened in Barrisal from August next through the exertions of the District Board. There will be two classes in it : in the higher will be taught surveying, tailoring, carpentry, and pottery; only the last two subjects in the lower class. In the latter two, and in the former three years will be necessary for a complete course of study.

Thursday, 26th June.

A Bombay paper thus writes on the the last eclipse of the sun as it was observed from Bombay :—"It is many years since an interesting eclipse of the sun was visible in Bombay as that of the last occasion. On the 27th of June last year there was an annular eclipse of the sun, but it was only visible in Southern India, and so recently as the 18th of August 1887, a total eclipse of the sun was visible in North India, but only partly here. The other day's eclipse became observable first at sunrise in Mid Atlantic, about five degrees north of the equator, between the African and American coasts. At noon it was expected to be at its height in Turkey in Asia. About five o'clock was the hour it was expected to be seen at its best on the Bombay coast, and at sunset it would disappear from view in China. It was not, however, considered of much scientific importance, and little attention was paid to it in Bombay. In the early stages of the eclipse the sun was completely obscured by dense clouds; but at four o'clock the haze cleared away for a little, and with the aid of a dark glass, the sun, with about three eighths of its surface cut away, appeared like a crescent of light. The sun remained unobscured by clouds until the moon had covered about half its surface. At five o'clock, had the weather permitted, the sun would have been seen in Bombay with about five-eighths of its surface covered by the dark shadow; but as it happened, a heavy shower of rain came on between four and five, and the sky remained laden with clouds so long that no more of the annular eclipse was seen."

THE entrance of the eldest son of the Prince of Wales into the House of Lords during the life-time of his father is, says "Atlas," an event unique in English history, for the simple reason that the newly-created Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone is the only eldest son of a Prince of Wales, since Princes of Wales were, who has attained, much less passed by several years, his majority while his father was still Heir-Apparent to the Crown. Frederick, Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards Prince of Wales—came close to doing so. But George II. became King while his son was a minor.

THE Queen, *Truth* says, contemplates making a radical alteration next year in the arrangements for the Drawing Rooms. It is probable that in future there will be every season two Courts held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, at which Her Majesty will receive the Diplomatic Corps and the personages who have the entree, as well as a certain number of "the high nobility." The Drawing Rooms for ordinary presentations and attendances will be held for the Queen by the Princess of Wales.

THE German Emperor on the journey to England this year will, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* understands, be accompanied by General von Caprivi, who, it is said, wishes personally to assure Lord Salisbury that the excellent relations between England and Germany, prepared and zealously fostered by Prince Bismarck, will suffer no loss of cordiality in his hands. The Emperor's visit will accordingly be one of greater significance than that of last year, which was practically a private trip.

IT is said that Professor Tyndall seldom uses soft words. Of all the hard things which have been uttered about Mr. Gladstone, Professor Tyndall's have been hardest. He says he never took any part in politics until he found the citadel of the British Empire assailed from within, but want of early experience has in no way prevented his acquisition of an almost unmatched power of biting and bitter rhetoric. Here is his latest view of Mr. Gladstone: "Instead of exhibiting the moral stamina for which I have enthusiastically given him credit, he had handed himself over to the pushes and pulls of mobs and masses, surrendering knowledge, purpose, experience —all, in fact that confers individual nobleness upon man—to every external fad and influence that could in any way tend to waft him into power." Professor Tyndall likens Mr. Gladstone to a gamester who tries to retrieve his fortune by desperate enterprises, and "his country must suffer for his sin." Mr. Gladstone's followers he describes as Mr. Gladstone's phonographs, Whatever he speaks into them they will repeat. Mr. Gladstone said the Parnellites were steeped to the lips in treason; his followers said the same thing for several years. Then Mr. Gladstone said the Parnellites were patriots, his followers immediately said so too. It is Professor Tyndall's opinion that but for Lord Hartington the country would now have been in the throes of civil war." Professor Tyndall is a Pundit, and knows little of the ways of statesmen.

A PETITION has been presented to the Paris Chamber of Deputies, asking that a law be passed, forbidding boys under sixteen years of age to smoke.

Friday, 27th June.

WE observe from the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette* that the Government of Bengal has accepted with thanks the offer of Kazi Syud Reza, Khan Bahadoor, to invest the sum of Rs 3,300 in Government currency notes, the interest of which is to be applied to the foundation of a scholarship of Rs. 11 per month to be called the "Syud Reza Hossain Scholarship," in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to India.

THE following is the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the subject of the age limit for Civil Service candidates and the possible results of raising it:—"I am not sure," he writes," that it would not be a wise thing now, when we are opening the door so wide, to determine the maximum proportion of native officers, or the maximum proportion of English officers which should be maintained in the Imperial Service. This was strongly advocated by Sir T. C. Hope, than whom no one could be more friendly to natives or more far-seeing in his general views. The raising of the limits of age for native candidates (for my part I am in favour of raising the age for all candidates) may have the effect of overstocking the Imperial Service with that element. It would be easy to impose a limit now. It would be deemed invidious to enforce such a restriction hereafter. The point is in any case worthy of notice. The first thing to consider is the safety of the Empire, and the next the perpetuation in the administration of Western ideas and modern civilisation. No man who has served in India will believe that it could be long held safe and quiet if native agency preponderated in the higher offices of the administration, and no man who knows the educated native of the present day would give much for an administration conducted with reference to his fantastic conceptions of progress." Mr. Mackenzie is changing his opinion regarding the value of native agency, for reasons which are not difficult to guess. This is not the tone in which he used to speak of the educated natives of the country before.

PEOPLE in Paris will shortly be able, by dropping a half franc piece into a slot, to hear a play or a concert. M. Marinovitch and Szarvady, have devised an apparatus for this purpose, which they have named theatrophone, and they propose to introduce it into clubs and hotels. An experiment has been made, and was pronounced very successful.

THE Principals of Colleges, the Head Masters of Schools and the Executive Officers of the Department of Public Instruction in Bengal have been instructed to pay more attention in future to matters conducive to moral training in the Government colleges and schools in these Provinces. The Local Government will take initiative in the matter experimentally for six months or, at most, one year. Let us hope some good will come out of all this.

THE Turkish Government has been lately pressing Lord Salisbury to fix a date for the English evacuation of Egypt.

CHARLES DICKEN'S novels are proposed to be translated into Maharatta by a Literary Society in Bombay.

THE Post Office recommends the public to post all articles intended for despatch by the overland mail, during the monsoon, a day before that notified as the latest day of posting, to provide against possible delay in the transit of mails caused by breaches of railway lines and other unforeseen causes.

THE reports in regard to the future chief command of the Army in India have taken a new phase. It is now asserted, on authority quite as "unquestionable" as those which backed all previous rumours, that Sir Frederick Roberts was offered and has accepted a farther extension of two years' service.

IT is very probable that the reduced postal rates to England will be applied to India within the next two months. It is not likely that the revenue will suffer by the reduction, as it will no doubt lead to increased correspondence.

THE Jessore *Sanmilani* writes regarding the Jessore indigo trouble:—"The Jhenidah indigo cases are over. There is only one case pending in the appellate court now. The struggles of the poor ryots to get rid of the cultivation of a crop which is not only unprofitable to them, but subjects them to a good deal of harassment and oppression, have proved futile, and failing to get justice or help from any quarter, they have again taken to indigo. The causes of discontent have, however, not been removed and there is no knowing, when the ryots will again refuse *en masse* to cultivate indigo."

Saturday, 28th June.

THE total number of deaths in the Town of Calcutta registered during the week ending 21st June was 152, against 154 and 170 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 6 deaths from cholera against 11 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 5. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 6 in the previous week. There was 10 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 44 and 15 respectively, against 44 and 25 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 18·3 per mille per annum, against 19·1 the mean of the last five years.

The total number of deaths in the Amalgamated Area of Suburbs registered during the week ending 21st June was 111, against 115 and 101 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 14. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 8 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquenium by 12. There were 3 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 5 in the previous week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 10 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complains amounted to 38 and 20 respectively, against 37 and 21 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·4 per mille per annum, against 31·9 the means of the last five years. The general death-rate of the combined area is equal to 22·8.

AN up-country paper writes—"The old days of Hindu chivalry and romance seem to be on the point of revival, at least at Ferozepore. Lala Dhanpat Rao is said to have proclaimed a *swyamvara* or maiden's "own-choice," for the marriage of his daughter, who is said to be as fair and accomplished a lady as the Princess Draupadi of Mahabharat. Kshatriya youths have been invited from far and wide, and he round whose neck the garland of love is entwined by that flower-soft hand will of course thank his stars, and consider himself the most happy creature on earth. The ceremony takes place at the Ferozepore Arya Sabha The bride's name is Bhagavan Debi, and we only trust there will not be drawing of swords between the winner and the vanquished noble, as was invariably the case in such matters in the olden days of the Hindu Rajas." Lala Dhanpat Rao should undergo a medical examination before the day fixed for the *Swayamvara*.

A HEALTH Exhibition will be held at Lucknow in the cold weather of 1891. The exhibits will comprise the various appliances, calculated to further sanitary and hygienic objects, The originator of the movement is Mr. Hughes, Sanitary Engineer, North-Western Provinces.

THE idea of the employment of Indian servants by Her Majesty the Queen is not without some salutary effect. A Mahomedan servant of the Queen who lately returned home, has helped in strengthening the loyalty of many of his countrymen by the accounts of the Queen's interest in India.

THE recent visit of the Shah's first and favourite wife to Europe, it is said, will cost about £20,000. The fees of two Surgeons, who operated on her left eye, while in Vienna, cost £1,600. The Sultana is 42 years of age, and has so much influence over the Shah that if any injury had happened to her during the operation she was under, all the astrologers, who had advised in favour of her journey, would certainly have had their heads cut off.

AT the Open Competition for the Civil Service of India, now being held in London, 45 candidates will be selected, of whom 16 will be for the N. W. P., 10 for Lower Rengal, 6 for Madras, 6 for Bombay, and 7 for Burmah. Among the candidates this year, we understand, there are 5 or 6 Indian competitors, of whom 2 or 3 are likely to be selected.

THE Government of India, in addressing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, regarding the obtaining of public opinion on the proposed laws and rules, states that Chambers of Commerce are invariably consulted through the Local Governments, except in cases of emergency, such as taxation. Ample time is allowed for the discussion of Bills. And the greatest weight is attached to the opinions of representatives in Council of the mercantile interest. Regarding the rules, framed under the enactment, they state that usually the draft rules are published to obtain interested criticisms. It appears to the Governor-General that the practice hitherto followed is in complete accordance with the desire of the Chamber, but the Government invites any further specific recommendations.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(*SESSION* 1890-91).

The new Session of the Association will commence from July next.

Lectures during the Session will be delivered in Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics.

The subjects in Physics will be General Principles, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

The subjects of lectures in Chemistry will be the non-metals, the metals, and the compounds known as organic.

The lectures, so far as the nature of subjects will permit, will be illustrated with experiments, so as to present facts and phenomena in their living aspects. They will thus afford facilities to all who have a desire to acquaint themselves with the various branches of physical science mentioned in the above programme.

To the Students of our Colleges, who have to pass the F. A. and the B. A. Examinations of the University, especially to those who have taken the B. or Science course, these lectures will be useful as not only enabling them to understand their text-books, but also affording them substantial groundwork for independent pursuit of these sciences, and even original research in them.

The lectures in Experimental Physics will be completed in two Sessions, and there will be about 30 lectures in each Session.

Any one, paying a fee of Rs 12, will be admitted to all the lectures of the Session.

To render the lectures accessible to students of the humblest means, separate small (almost nominal) fees will be charged for each subject. Thus Rs. 4 only will be charged for Experimental Physics; Rs. 2 for each of the following subjects,—Chemistry, Mathematical Physics, Dynamics, and Pure Mathematics. The rates of fee otherwise are Rs 2 for 12 consecutive lectures; Annas 4 for a single lecture.

Any one will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations on depositing Rs. 10 as a safeguard against breakage, and on paying *Annas* 8 for each demonstration. The deposit money may be dispensed with, and the fee will be reduced to Re. 1 for four consecutive demonstrations, on the recommendation of the lecturer in charge of the practical class.

MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
23rd June, 1890 *Honorary Secretary*.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1890.

"A SACRED DUTY."

IN his minute on the Calcutta rate-payors' memorial, Sir Henry Harrison dwells emphatically on the "sacred duty" devolving on him to bring on a "righteous change" in the incident of municipal taxation in Calcutta. He does not think that "we are bound slavishly to follow English law in India when it can be shown that in regard to the question in point sentiments, manners and customs are different," and he writes at interminable length in support of the new Municipal Act. He does not deign to point out wherein lie the "sentiments, manners and customs" of the rate-payers of Calcutta in regard to payment of municipal taxes, and what the effect thereof has been during the last eighty years or so on the people of this city, and to what extent they have been habituated to it. As a Barrister-at-law he had a case to defend, and he did what he calls his "sacred duty" to the best of his ability, without any reference to any of those points which would weaken his argument. This was unavoidable. When Sir Steuart Bayley thought fit to appoint him as the witness, the judge and jury in his dispute with the rate-payers—the defendant to be the judge and arbiter between the plaintiff and defendant,—it was naturally expected that the case would end in such a farce as this. The rate-payers felt themselves aggrieved, and went up to Sir Steuart Bayley as the ruler of the land for redress against an officer of the Municipality. They expected that they would have an impartial judgment by the head of the Government. They never thought for a moment that Sir Steuart would follow the maxim of his lieutenant and advocate and not follow the precedent of the English law. His Secretary, Mr. Cotton, tempers this declaration by professions of respect and regard for the memorialists. But substantially it comes to this: that when any aggrieved person goes up to the head of the Government for relief he should be referred to the tender mercy of the aggressor. This state of things with the Government of Bengal is much to be regretted. Our regret is all the more intensified because we have the ruling from a ruler justly celebrated for his uprightness and rectitude of conduct.

The justification as given by Sir Henry Harrison is peculiarly characteristic of him. He is noted as an able officer, and for specious argument he is *facile princeps*,— of truth and fact he is quite indifferent. He thinks that argument was designed, if not to silence an opponent by a profusion of words and hypotheses, at least to obfuscate the judgment of the public. The *Englishman* said as much when it had to notice Sir Henry's correspondence with the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson, and we have it to perfection in the notes in which he vindicates his new bantling—the new Municipal Act, which has brought on "the righteous change" of transfering the bulk of Municipal taxation from the Europeans to the Natives. The notes are interminable to a degree, full of assertions which cannot be supported by appeal to evidence, and abound in hypotheses which are good enough in the same way as sticks intended to belabour a dog with. Many of these *ipse dixits* are extraordinary as coming from an old Collector of many years, a Municipal Chairman of a decade, and a member of the Board of Revenue. For instance, we are told that a tenant in Calcutta has no security of tenure and "can be turned out at a month's, if not a moment's, notice." "The bustee-owner is the sole and only proprietor of the holding. He has surrendered nothing of his proprietory rights—not even a six months' tenancy. To call the hut-owner who can be expelled at a moment's notice an owner is surely euphemism. He owns nothing but the bamboos and tiles of his hut. The ground landlord invests no capital in the bustee (except perhaps for drainage), he risks nothing, he ventures nothing and he appropriates all the profits of the Municipal improvements." Doubtless Sir Henry has full knowledge of the practice which obtains in English towns of a distress coming on every Saturday afternoon for non-payment of rent without any notice, and imagines the same to be the case here; but surely he has heard of such a thing as a *potta*; it formed a subject of arduous discussions in the Legislative Council of India, and no one who has any thing to do with a hut in Calcutta can be ignorant of it. It is well known that tenancy leases of even six months or a year's date are saleable and daily sold at a good price, and form as good a species of property as any in a tenant's possession. No ground landlord can set aside such a tenure without a regular suit in a Court of law, and to call this a mere "euphemism" is unworthy of a man of the position of a member of the Board of Revenue. Can he tell us that a London tenant has any right above that of a tenant in Calcutta? Sir Henry says: "The value of bustee lands since the bustees have been improved by the Corporation, have had roads made through them, bathing platforms erected in them, and their conservancy attended to, has gone up from 50 to 300 per cent.* At a most moderate computation the ground rents of bustees in Calcutta have increased by five lakhs annually during the last six or seven years. The landlords have literally grown rich in their sleep. And can they, forsooth, complain of injustice at the hands of the Corporation, because for the well-being of the community they are required, as in England, to advance the rates for the poor tenants." The immediate question which arises with reference to these assertions is—are the improvements due to the contributions of the landlords and tenants, or to funds given by others than landlords and tenants? If the money comes from the landlords and tenants, is there an atom of truth in the assertion that "the landlords have grown rich in their sleep"?

* Adverting to some negotiation he elsewhere says: "A body of landlords enjoying a rental of 5 lakhs per annum instead of Rs. 25,000, they were previously receiving." We should like to know something of the details of the case.

No man can be said to "have grown rich in his sleep," who has paid his full share of the cost of the improvements, such as they are. It is mere haphazard to talk of 50 to 300 per cent, but we must not quarrel about it. There is no question that Calcutta has improved during the last six or seven years, but whatever the improvements, they are not due to the "righteous change" brought on by the New Municipal Act, simply for the reason that that Act did not exist when the improvements were made. To hold the landlords separate from the tenants, would involve the question as to the advantages which are gained by the two classes respectively. Do the landlords as landlords at all benefit by the bathing platforms, or the gaslight, or the scavengering, or the water-supply? They do not bathe in the bathing platforms; they do not produce the rubbish for the removal of which scavengering is needed; and they do not benefit by the gaslight. These improvements are by their nature temporary; they can be continued only by the daily expenditure of money; and they would cease to be after a short cessation. There will be no water-supply if the engines are not daily worked, and the scavengering could not go on without the daily service of scavengers; and for temporary ephemeral benefits those who enjoy them must pay for them. Doubtless it is a good rhetorical argument to lay particular stress upon poverty, by the adroit use of the words "poor tenants;" but we quote the words of Sir Henry Harrison, which elsewhere when it suited his purposes he himself uses to destroy the argument about poverty. "Poverty may be an excellent reason for appealing to the charity of their friends and relatives, but none for extracting forced benevolences from other rate-payers, many of whom are poorer than they are." We have admitted that Calcutta has improved greatly during the last 30 years, but we repudiate the idea of the ground landlords having been benefited to any extent by the works which the municipality has accomplished of late. Mr. Beverley's Census report shows clearly that the population has not increased, and there is nothing to show that the value of lands has increased because of the improvements. The tenants do not pay more for those lands which have bathing platforms accessible to them than for those which have not. The men would have remained as tenants and paid the same rents with or without the bathing platforms. The sole cause of the rise of value is that occupations have increased and the men earn more money than before. This is the opinion of an impartial judge of the experience of Mr. Beverley, and Sir Henry Harrison has brought forward nothing to show that the case is otherwise.

Though Sir Henry is averse to the English law when it does not serve his purpose, he quotes largely from it, and appeals to the opinions of judicial officers and Parliamentary men of England, when they serve his purpose, to show that the ground landlords should pay a portion of the municipal charges of a town; but in the first place those opinions have not been adopted in England, and secondly there is not a syllable said anywhere as to the ratio. The main argument of the law is, that those who benefit should pay and there is no question about it. The great thing is to find out the porportion of benefit which the landlords and the tenants respectively enjoy. Sir Henry Harrison has done nothing to do so, and his quotations are therefore useless. We hold that it is not consonant with "righteousness," with the discharge of "sacred duty," to take the question at random. When the Legislature fixed one-fourth as the landlord's share of the taxation for gas and that was done at random, Sir Henry Harrison throws nearly the whole of the burden on the landlords without any enquiry whatever. Under the present law one-half of the total taxation has to be extorted from the landlords and this is called a "sacred duty," and under cover of legal opinions which do not refer to it at all.

Sir Henry Harrison makes a good deal of Chatsworth and Belvoir, well knowing that Hindu dwelling houses are not for a moment to be compared to those palatial buildings in England, but it serves his purpose to point an argument. As a matter of fact there can be no comparison whatever, and therefore the principle that the owners dwelling in their own houses

should pay more than tenants remains without any application. Practically there is no difference whatever between Hindu dwelling houses and those which are let, and the valuation, therefore, if honestly done, should be on the same principle. That is the safe working principle which Sir Henry abandons for the sake of his underlings exercising their whims. It does not appear that the principle of the present value of lands plus the cost of building has ever been adopted in any case except in the case of a few natives who have incurred Sir Henry's wrath by offering opposition to his will, and there is no reason to believe that it would be done in any case in which Europeans are concerned. We should like to know, for instance, what is the value that has been hypothetically assumed of the land in the case of buildings on the riparian lands on the banks of the Hughli. We know the cost of the tea godowns of the Port Commissioners, but there is nothing to show that the assessment has been fixed on the total amount of land and the buildings.

We do not deny that there is some affection for dwelling houses in the native minds, and Sir Henry makes too much of this sentiment. To a certain extent this affection exists, but to a great extent it was intensified by other considerations of worldly wisdom and the idea of permanency. A man builds a house that his wife and children may continue to dwell in it after he is dead, and the idea of permanency was good when there was no tax, or only a five per cent tax; but in these days when the demand is something like 25 per cent., a big house is a serious encumbrance to children and widows. As a matter of fact there does not, however, seem to be much difference as regards ownership. In Mr. Beverley's census report, the total of *pukka* houses in the town is given as 17,984 and of huts 20.667, and as the pukka houses are mostly inhabitated by their owners the huts do not show any great preponderance. Further, as the pukka houses are rented most of the Chatsworths in the Southern Division are rented, the difficulty of assessing native residential houses on which Sir Henry Harrison so lugubriously complains is the merest moonshine.

We have not space enough to dwell on *ex cathedra* assertions of Sir Henry Harrison; but we cannot omit one point. We have said above that the object of the Act is to transfer the Municipal burden of the tenants, particularly of the Europeans, to the native land and house owners. This is an odious change to make. It provokes class-feelings to a large extent, and the change certainly cannot be called a "righteous" one and of executing it a sacred duty. It will certainly relieve some people, but it can do so only in the same way as passing a law making native wayfarers at the Railway Stations bound to carry the luggage of the Europeans free of all charge. True, no mention is made as to the caste who will be relieved. Such a mention would be outrageous; but Sir Henry Harrison is perfectly well aware of the fact. He knows well that Europeans as a body are not house-owners, but tenants, and the natives as a body are house-owners. And the use of the word house-owner means unmistakeably the same as the natives as house-owners, and therefore his language leaves no room for doubt as to what he actually means. One could have imagined that he has an eye upon capital and labour quarrel of the day, but his notes and his thorough knowledge of the state of affairs in Calcutta leave no room for doubt that he has not lost sight of the nationalities concerned in the question. In fact, he wants the Natives to bear a great part of the burden of the Europeans. The apportionment of the taxes between the land-owners and the tenants is another item of proof. This is not apparent on the face of the Act, but it is even more grievous than the different modes of rating houses according as they are occupied by owners or tenants. The owners have by the present law one-half of the total assessed on a premises. No attempt whatever has been made to assess the value of the benefits derived by the owners and the occupiers. Oh dear no! It is all a case of the rule of thumb, of mere guess work. The mansion in Chowringhi which has hitherto been paying Rs. 200 of the taxes, will henceforward pay only Rs. 100, the other moiety being paid by the Native owner. This may not be just and proper, and what obtains in England, but we are assured by Sir Henry Harrison that it is "righteous." What the loss of this will amount to data are wanting to make the necessary calculation; but it is easy to say that the house-owners will be greatly impoverished by this "righteous" action.

BENGAL JAILS.

THE report of the Jail administration in Bengal during the last year will be of somewhat peculiar interest. At a time when currency is being freely given to the opinion that much of the success of administration of criminal justice depends upon how our jails are worked, the public will naturally be a little anxious to ascertain as to whether there is field for further rigour, and whether such rigour should now be exercised.

In connection with the recent proposals of Government for police reform and control of habitual offenders, we have heard a good deal about the weakness of the native magistracy which results in the acquittal of a large percentage of the accused. Whatever the philosophy of this untoward result may be, it will be interesting to Draconian martinets to observe that although the total Jail population of the provinces at the beginning of the year was 13,985, the total admissions during the year rose from 81,136 to 84,639. This is the largest number admitted since 1879, and the increase has occurred in spite of material reduction in the number of civil prisoners owing to recent changes in the law as to execution of decrees and orders of civil tribunals.

The increase is stated to have been mainly due to the large number of convictions for theft and other minor offences against property prompted by the high prices of food-grains. And yet the last year was by no means one of the worst that we have had of late. The explanation given, therefore, hardly fits in specially in the light of the two resolutions of the Government of India incidentally referred to above. It very much looks as if the wish has already been father to the thought, and the magistracy whose shameful weakness was so soon to be denounced had taken time by the forelock and were taking steps to rectify the errors of the past. We are told that most of the district and intermediate jails had accommodation for a larger number of prisoners than they had been holding, and we do not know if it is regretted that the magistracy were not strong enough to utilise the whole of the available accommodation. The vigour of criminal administration, however, was manifested in another way, namely in the falling off of the number released on appeal. The Government makes no secret of its disappointment that the falling off was not larger. It is evidently regretted that there had been a steady increase in the number of such releases since 1882, and the slight decrease of last year, although it occurred in a year of numerous admissions, does not show, it is said, any marked improvement in what is an unsatisfactory feature in the criminal administration of Bengal. The element of mercy, however, was not altogether absent, for thirty-seven prisoners were released on medical grounds against 33 in the previous year.

The India Government has expressed its opinion that transportation should replace imprisonment as largely as possible, and in this matter also the wishes of the Government have to some extent been anticipated. The number of convicts transported beyond the seas rose from 797 in 1887, and 803 in 1888, to 829 in 1889. This steady increase is said to be due to the relaxation of the rules regulating the selection of convicts for deportation. The number of prisoners belonging to this Province, who were transported in 1889, was 119 against 97 in 1888. In the same paragraph we read the melancholy confession that executions of which there were 21 in 1888, fell in 1889 to the "unusually small number" of 17. The feeling evidently is one of disappointment, if not of actual resentment, and our rulers are disconsolate that the cases of life for life should be abnormally low. Jury system is at fault, for it is unpardonable that convictions for murder should be so few. Public opinion is not, however, at one with Government either on the question of curtailment of the jury system, or of increase of execution, for the purpose of imparting vigour to the administration of criminal justice in a country where violent crimes are proverbially few.

Burmese dacoits who through the tinted glasses of foreign policy were seen as formidable monsters of inhumanity did not appear to have given the Jail authorities very serious troubles. Their conduct in jail has been on the whole good, and, notwithstanding the large increase in their numbers the offences recorded against them during the year only increased from 434 to 455, of which 271 related to work. But even this does not satisfy the jail authorities who would be glad of nothing short of filling our jails with saints and angels. We are yet told that the Burmese are a dangerous class of prisoners on account of their instability of character, their impulsive nature, and their great impatience of restraint; but their capacity for work is admitted to be superior to that of other native convicts, and the Superintendents are naturally inclined to appoint them freely to jail offices. It is not thought, however, safe to have a large proportion of these men as overseers and convict warders, for even holding offices of trust is said to be not sufficient to restrain their longing for freedom. The Jail Committee have, therefore, proposed the introduction of a ticket-of-leave system for them, a measure which has been advocated by the Government for the last three years. The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India. This we are disposed to think will be attended with some satisfactory results, and the fates of these unfortunate beings may be a shade more tolerable.

In regard to the vexed question of control of habitual offenders there is an admission in the last year's Jail report which deserves consideration. The number of re-convicted prisoners fell from 3,612 in 1888 to 3,561 in 1889, although the recent rules regarding the identification and classification of habitual offenders have been worked with great care both by the Jail and Police Departments. As a refrain of the resolution of the Government of India we are told that the Inspector-General's investigations in the central jails have led him to the conclusion that there are in those establishments 300 or 400 incorrigible thieves, for whom transportation for life is the only punishment likely to be effective. At the suggestion of the Inspector-General, the Government of Bengal has lately recommended to the Government of India that experiments should be made in the Presidency and Alipur Jails in the system of anthropometry which is said to be so successful a feature of jail administration in the city of Paris. The number of persons imprisoned for failing to give security for good behaviour had been increasing somewhat rapidly since 1884, but the last year shows for the first time a decrease, viz., 1,066 against 1,070 in 1888. Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year, 87·04 per cent. were unable to read and write, 9·48 per cent. were able to read and write a little, and 3·48 per cent. were able to read and write well. The figures of the previous year were 86·64, 10·21 and 3·15 respectively. The power of education as a corrective measure was thus manifested with some force last year. The Lieutenant-Governor notices the case of Healey and Warner who escaped from the Presidency Jail by breaking locks and climbing the outer main wall from a cross wall which was then under construction. They were eventually recaptured by the Calcutta Police and placed on their trial before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced them to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. The extraordinary leniency of this sentence, which was, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, wholly inadequate as a punishment for the grave offence committed, had a demoralising effect on the other prisoners in the Presidency Jail, and it is much to the credit of the officials of that jail that they were able to prevent the recurrence of such escapes. The warders who were responsible for the escape were punished departmentally. It is to be noted that the leniency now complained of by His Honor and then loudly protested against by the Calcutta

public was not on the part of a member of the "weak native magistracy."

In regard to jail discipline, however, there was no error on the side of leniency. Punishments by criminal courts rose from 29 in 1888 to 40 in 1889, and the punishment of reduced diet was awarded in 563 cases against 525 in 1888. Of prisoners punished with solitary confinement, 1276 suffered that punishment only, while 318 more received reduced diet in addition; in 1888 the respective numbers were 1,295 and 352. There was an increase from 245 to 272 in the cases in which corporal punishment was inflicted. The total average cost per head on account of diet, hospital charges and clothing rose from Rs. 29-13 8 in 1888 to Rs. 34-13-11. The net cash earnings increased from Rs. 2.66,898 in 1888, or Rs. 49-12 per head on the average number of convicts employed on manufactures, to Rs. 3,98,530 in 1889; or Rs. 71-9 per head. The total profits on the year's working amounted to Rs. 2,60,096, or Rs. 19-7 per head, as compared with Rs. 269,564, or Rs. 22-1 per head in 1888. The death rate among the jail population during the year was 45-8 and it is said that the absence of any improvement in the death-rate is mainly attributable to the fact that the health of the prisoners admitted during the year was greatly affected by the general poorness of the crops in many parts of the province. The number of deaths among the under-trial prisoners rose from 43 in 1888 to 61 in 1889. The report shows for the first time the average period of detention of undertrial prisoners in Sessions cases separately. The longest period of detention (109·41 days) among these cases occurred in the district of Julpaiguri, and there was a detention for over two months in seven other districts. The tabular statement of these figures which is given is interesting, but shows unsatisfactory results. The average period of detention was 45·81 days in Sessions cases and 13·44 in others. It is worth while enquiring if these long detentions cannot be avoided and whether they do not materially contribute towards increased mortality among under-trial prisoners. It is generally supposed that prisoners are much better off in Jail proper than in *Hajut*. That impression is not likely to be removed by these published facts which tend to show that they are probably not taken care of as well as they ought to be.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

THE Sanitary Department of the Government of Bengal is fortunate in having at its head an able and sympathetic officer like Dr. Gregg. The department has done better work under him than under any of his predecessors, and nothing more need be said of its last year's working than that he was at the head of affairs for the whole of the last year. Dr. Gregg is a pronounced friend of local Self-Government, and he does not think it his duty as a public officer to pitch into Municipalties and District Boards for imaginary defects, or real defects for the matter of that, to remedy which resources are not forthcoming from the by no means overflowing exchequers of these bodies. Dr. Gregg readily recognises the good work done by mafassil Municipalities during the last year, for he appreciates the enormous difficulties under which such work is done.

The expenditure of mafassil Municipalities on the head of sanitation last year rose from Rs. 11,30,081 to Rs. 12,81,031. The principal increase is under the head of conservancy and water-supply, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor admits that the general result is undoubtedly satisfactory. The Sanitary Commissioner remarks:—"It will be seen that on the whole Municipal Commissioners are doing what they can to improve the sanitary condition of their towns; but although a good deal has been done, and is being done, I am again compelled to remark that in many cases municipal income is wasted on temporary works and on works of minor importance, while works of a more needed, substantial, and lasting nature, such as drainage, water-supply, and public latrines, are neglected." The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that during the present year Municipalities have applied in several cases for loans in order to undertake important works of permanent sanitary improvement, and desires to take this opportunity of again assuring Municipal Commissioners that such applications will always receive the most favourable consideration from Government. We perfectly feel the force of Dr. Gregg's remarks that some Municipalities are likely not to make the best possible use even of their existing resources. But when they have advantage of the aid and advice of sympathetic counsellors like Dr. Gregg they are likely to improve every year. It is not possible for every poor Municipality to engage the services of a competent Health Officer, and at a time when Health Officers are more disposed to air their own fads and theories at the expense of practical benefit to those whose health he is supposed to look after, it is perhaps as well as these high functionaries are not employed by all our Municipalities to waste their slender resources more effectually than the Commissioners themselves with their natural diffidence can ever be expected to do. If Dr. Gregg will only lead them on in the right path we are sure better results will be shown every year.

We have an earnest of the desire of the Government to second Dr. Gregg in his efforts, which reassures us that the work of sanitation in Bengal will be carried on in a proper spirit. Since the close of the year a Sanitary Board, consisting of Sir Henry Harrison, Member of the Board of Revenue, as President, and Colonel McNeile, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, and Dr. Gregg, the Sanitary Commissioner, as members, has been appointed, and a whole-time officer will be placed at the disposal of the Board as Sanitary Engineer. The function of this officer will be to accompany the Sanitary Commissioner on his tours; to work in concert and concurrence with him in the preparation of designs, plans and estimates; to guide the Municipalities in getting up projects, and after these have been approved by the Board, and under the advice of the Chief Engineer, to inspect the works while in course of construction and report to the Board on the progress made. It is intended that he should be the right-hand man of the Sanitary Commissioner in all matters involving engineering knowledge and experience. The Sanitary Board will be the executive agency through which the Government will act in the Sanitary Department, and it is hoped that, "if judiciously worked, it will exercise a powerful initiative and a valuable control in all departments of sanitary works." It is, however, the spirit in which the Board works that will determine as to what results will reward their labours. Sir Henry Harrison has been given an important place on the Sanitary Board. While wishing he was not on the Board, we cannot help hoping against hope that Sir Henry's experiences in sanitary matters as Chairman of the first Municipalicy of India extending over nearly a decade will be of great use to the Board. Whatever Sir Henry's feelings to the Babu Corporators of Calcutta may be, we are persuaded that Sir Henry will not allow them to interfere with the sanitary projects of the whole country. It has been declared by high authorities that schemes of sanitation in order to be thoroughly successful must largely partake of an imperial character, for piece-meal plans independent of each other can lead to no real good. The Sanitary Board and its engineers will be of great value in framing and furthering these schemes which will include whole districts and numbers of districts if need be. This applies with particular force to drainage schemes such as have reclaimed Rungpur and Dinajpur from the deadly marshes that they used to be not long ago. The sanitation of the whole of Bengal has suffered much from malaria and its attending evils. It will be for Dr. Gregg with the aid of this newly constituted Sanitary Board to restore its pristine health to the mafassil where every place used to be a sanitarium before.

The Sanitary Commissioner's report does not touch on the work of sanitation under District Boards. The truth is that, although the promotion of sanitation is a duty entrusted under the Local Self-Government Act to District Boards, little or no progress is made in this direction, because the Boards possess no funds for the purpose. Constant complaints come to the notice of Government, through the vernacular press and elsewhere, of the necessity of improved drinking water, and in a hardly less degree of improved drainage, from almost every district of these provinces. The agency for the execution of sanitary reform in rural areas, and the means by which such reforms may be executed, are questions now under the consideration of Government.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

As at present arranged, Sir Stewart Bayley returns to Calcutta on the 10th proximo.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram the Viceroy will in the beginning of August, go for an excursion along the Tibet Road for several days. His Excellency will probably go as far as Chini, but will not be long absent from Simla.

LADY LANSDOWNE leaves Bombay by the steamer of the 18th July for a short visit to England, and will be accompanied by Lady Maud Anson. Her Excellency will return in the autumn with Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice.

THE monsoon has fairly broken in now in all parts of India, and the advent of *ambubachi* last week was marked by steady downpours extending over several hours at a time. In the Rajputana and Malwa Railway and Jessore Khulna-Railway there have been breaches, which were soon repaired. Several houses in and about Calcutta also suffered by the rains. It is to be expected that early rains will prevent disastrous inundation which late monsoons generally cause.

THE Central News Agency telegraphs that 'Mr. Ramesh Chunder Mitter, of Calcutta, has received the honour of Knighthood.' We suppose this is a formal announcement of what had taken place sometime ago.

The King of Oudh's palace with its extensive grounds has just been bought by a Calcutta syndicate, who will probably dispose of a portion of the property for the erection of mills, as may be required.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived in England and right hearty was the reception accorded to their Royal Highnesses.

THE Honbl'e Mr. Justice Wilson will preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence on Monday, the 14th of July next. Mr. Justice Norris will sit on the Original Side during the time the Sessions last. The Bank Fraud cases will be in the calendar.

THE National Chamber of Commerce has been asked to nominate a representative to the Port Commission. The choice, we hear, lies between Babu Chandilal Singh and Babu Sitanath Roy. Babu Joygobind Law has, we understand, been selected to represent the Calcutta Municipality. No better selection could be made.

THE Memorandum of the Association of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company, Limited, has been registered. The following gentlemen having signed the deed, will form the first Board of Directors of the Company:—Rajah Peary Mohun Mukerjee, C. S. I., Babu Nanda Lal Gossain, Babu Jugernath Khanna, Babu Janaki Nath Roy, Babu Chaudi Lal Singh, Babu Brahma Nath Sen, Babu Eshan Chunder Mitter, and Babu Kanye Lal Khan. The Company will soon make their call for the first instalment of ten per cent from intending shareholders by advertising in the principal papers. The survey in connection with the Tarkessur-Mugra project has been finished.

THE Newfoundland Chambers have sent an address to the Queen in which they state that French claims as to the fisheris are groundless; they also reject the *modus vivandi*, and protest against coercion being used by British and French cruisers against colonists. Serious trouble is expected to arise from these disputes.

IN the House Commons Mr. Smith announced that in consequence of an agreement made with Mr. Gladstone, he would move the appointment of a Select Committee of Enquiry to facilitate the passage of Bills, by a rule permitting the continuance of the debate thereon in the following session. Mr. Smith's motion to appoint a Select Committee of Enquiry to consider the alleged grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service has been adopted.

NOTWITHSTANDING the motion of the Democrats, the Silver Bill is still in the hands of the Clerk of the Coinage Committee, a technical difficulty preventing its rescue. The Speaker has finally ruled that the Silver Bill had been properly referred to the Coinage Committee, and the House of Representatives gave its assent. The *Times* says that the Silver Bill being referred to the Coinage Committee appears to indicate a compromise, and the passing of the measure without the free coinage, bullion redemption, or legal tender clauses, but providing for the monthly purchase of four and-a-half million ounces of silver.

IN the House of Commons Mr. W. H. Smith announced that the Licensing proposals of the Government would be withdrawn, owing to the obstruction with which they had been met in their progress through the House. The statement was received with prolonged Liberal cheers. The Conservative papers, in discussing the action of the Government, condemn the withdrawal of the license purchasing clause of the Local Taxation Bill, which they assert is an unnecessary concession. The proposal to let sums voted for the purchase of licenses accumulate, and is certain to cause fresh obstruction and hopelessly delay the business of the House. The *Morning Post* advisesthe Government to drop the Bill altogether which will be done. The *Times* censures Government for ever having introduced it. With the idea of testing the views of his constituency (Barrow) on the subject of the Government Licensing proposal, Mr. Caine has applied for the "Chiltern Hundreds" and seeks re-election.

THE motion of Sir John Gorst to appoint a Select Committee of Enquiry to consider the alleged grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service has been adopted.

A *Gazette of India* "Extraordinary" issued on Tuesday stated the terms upon which holders of the 4½ per cent Loan of 1878 and the 4½ per cent portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879, including the 4½ per cent Loan of 1880—all of which mature in September 1893, and can be discharged at par on that date—will be allowed the opportunity of transferring their holdings into the ordinary 4 per cent Loans. The Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates delivered in exchange will be of the (4 per cent) Loan of 1854-55, and the Public Debt Office at the Bank of Bengal is authorised to effect the transfers until 30th December next. Rs. 100 of 4 per cent Paper or Stock Certificates will be delivered for every Rs. 100 of 4½ per cent Securities received, and the difference of interest in excess, up to date of maturity of the 4½ per cent loan, will be paid in cash.

THE following Sylhet telegram will give an insight into the working of the Coolie Emigration Act:

Some days ago a Magistrate, accompanied by a Sylhet planter, with several chowkidars, visited the Chicknagool Tea Garden, where the planter knew that some ten of his coolies were. The coolie force was mustered, and the hazree book was called for, but the absconded coolies were" up to the ropes," and went bolting from the lines into the adjacent jungle. Three of the men were captured, but the jungle being dense further search was considered useless. The Magistrate, therefore, noted the names of the captured and wanted to see the hazree book, and gave instructions to send the coolies to the station on their return to the lines. They are now in *hajut* awaiting their trial.

THE method of controlling the executive in the Calcutta Municipality during the Golden age just passed away may be gathered from a story which will bear repetition. The Printer or Superintendent of printing, whatever his official designation may be in the office, had some grievance which was considered at a meeting of the General Committee. The proceedings of the meeting were published in due course when the official reporter was surprised at a version in which large interpolations had been made in favour of the person concerned. As the alteration was not merely verbal and such as would be made in the course of proof-reading, but a substantive addition had been made of what to the best of his remembrance had never taken place at the meeting, Mr. Kirkpatrick's curiosity was roused and he instituted enquiries. He was assured that the *correction* in question had been made by the Vice-Chairman, who, on being appealed to, denied all knowledge. The ultimate explanation was that the interpolation was what the author had *intended* to have put in by the Vice-Chairman, as indeed what he had also *intended* to get represented to the General Committee. There the matter rests for the present.

WE have to record with sorrow the sudden death of Dr. Nilmadhub Sen from pulmanory pthisis on Tuesday last. The deceased who had been in very indifferent health for the last four or five years had retired to Benares, where the melancholy event took place without any warning. He was one of the first medical practitioners of the town and was highly popular in the Jewish community among others. He entered Government service at the early age of 20, and distinguished himself in the dark days of the Sepoy War by devoted attachment to his duties under the most difficult circumstances. He was employed in Lahore, Umballa, Rohtak and Thanessur, and continued in service for nearly ten years, after which he settled down in private practice in Calcutta. His amiable character and genial temperament made him very popular among his patients and his friends, and his large-hearted charity was always directed towards the relief of the poor. He could not allow himself complete rest even in his retirement, and his time was largely employed in administering relief to those who sought it. He had quite a little charitable dispensary in his residence at Benares, which was crowded of a morning and evening, and in this he found congenial work which gave him relief in return. Under the most distressing circumstances his temper always maintained its equillibrium, and it was a wonder to his friends how he managed to keep up his cheerfulness even while he was suffering the most acute pain. He was 57 years of age at his death. His eldest son, Babu Narendranath Sen B.L., holds a high appointment in the Kuch Behar State, and his second son, Dr. Mahendranath Sen, is a rising medical practitioner of the town. To them and to their family we can only offer our sincere condolence.

WE are glad that the Nimtollah Burning Ghat which has been in a pitiful condition of late is drawing the attention of the Municipality. It has been determined to build a chandni on the south of the present structure, and a room on the north which will be furnished with iron benches and lighted with gas. This will be a great boon to those that have to attend upon their friends' or relations' cremation, for at times they have to suffer very much from the inclemencies of the weather. These additions instead of diminishing will add to the beauty of the building. The level of the burning floor of the *Ghat* is also to be raised by 3 feet, for during the rains it is overflooded and causes the greatest conceivable inconvenience. A furnace for burning dead people's clothes and beddings, which *domes* are in the habit of selling to poor people, is also to be built, and the whole place is to be properly lighted up. The credit of bringing about these reforms belongs to Kumar Dinendranarain Ray and Babu Lal Behari Bysak, to whom the best thanks of the rate-payers are due. There is another matter, however, to which we wish to draw attention also. There are no proper steps from the burning floor to the river-bed from where water has to be fetched according to our customs by the relatives of the deceased for washing the funeral pyre at the end of the cremation. The present apology for a ghat is a sore trial to those unaccustomed to the work, and it would be a great blessing if this crying want was removed. The Kasi Mitter's Ghat is in a far worse condition, and as the people of the Northern part of the town use it in large numbers, it is necessary that something should be done for its improvement.

SOME super-sensitive people living in close proximity of Chowringee and the Fort complain of the time gun and demand its abolition on the Bombay precedent. People blessed with repeaters and chronometers naturally cannot conceive that the firing gun is a great advantage to those that are not so blessed. We hope that the military authorites will not for a long time yet have their nerves shaken by the noise made by the time gun.

ACCORDING to a Simla telegram, the *Gazette of India* in the Department of Finance and Commerce, contains a despatch from the Secretary of State relating to the Indian Civil Service family pensions. It reduces bachelors' yearly subscriptions from £35 to £23, and decides that contributions in India are to continue to be taken at the rate of twenty pence to the rupee. The regulations as revised in accordance with the terms of the despatch are also published. The fund referred to was opened in 1881 to secure a suitable provision for the widows and orphans of the members of the Convenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribers to the Bengal, Madras or Bombay Civil Funds.

THE report of the Suvarna Banik Charitable Association for 1889 discloses very satisfactory results though the Association has been in existence for a short time. The report states that the idea of starting an institution like this originated with Babu Adwaita Charan Mallick to whom the chief credit is due for its existence and progress. During the six months which ended in 31st December last the Association succeeded in securing 138 and 55 persons as members and contributors. The Association received 37 applications for relief of which 17 were granted. The monthly receipts at present may be estimated at about Rs. 250 and the monthly expenses Rs 90. A good beginning has thus been made, and the Committee earnestly hope that the charitably disposed persons of the Suvarna Banik community will liberally support an institution yet in its infancy, whose sole object is to afford relief to the poor and the needy. We wish the Association all success and welcome it as a powerful auxiliary of existing institutions which are doing steady good work. Organised charity is one of the wants of the day and its increase is always grateful. The Association is bound to succeed with the powerful co-operation it has already succeeded in securing.

WE owe the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade an apology for not having been able to notice earlier his exhaustive and interesting address at the Poona Industrial Conference upon a problem on the solution of which the country's prosperity and salvation so thoroughly depend. At a time when the cry for technical education is developing into an urgent demand it is hopeful that a gentleman of Mr. Ranade's conspicuous abilities and moderation of views should take the lead of opinion in the matter which is very prone to go astray. Mr. Ranade takes his stand upon the economical platform upon which religious, social and political differences naturally give way. Mr. Ranade's first principle is self-help, and Mr. Ranade supports his proposition with such vigour and force that he commands earnest attention. Mr. Ranade, though his opinion in some respects is such as will not commend itself to a great many people, does not go beating about the bush like some philantbropic economists of England, but admits what cannot but be admitted, namely, the extreme poverty of the country. The remedies he suggests are fully given in his address.

THE last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes two important draft bills, one to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act of 1880, and

the other to amend the Revenue Sale Law. Mr. Beames, who was on special duty in connection with these measures, has written explanatory notes which also have been published. It may be in the remembrance of some of our readers that in 1874 the British Indian Association impressed upon the Government the serious risk run by zemindars in sending revenue to distant places, and in having to depend upon agents whose probity was not always above suspicion. They, therefore, proposed that notice through the post should be given to zemindars of any failure on the part of their agents to pay the revenue before the latest appointed day. This arrangement is approved by Sir Steuart Bayley in a resolution accompanying the above mentioned draft bills. The East Bengal Landholders' Association suggested that summary means should be given to a shareholder of recovering the amount advanced on behalf of their partners. It was also recommended to take additional percautions to secure the due publication of the notices prescribed by law; to permit payment after the latest day, subject to a fine; and, when auction sales unfortunately occurred, to ensure the best price for the property, by giving the purchaser the most assured title possible. For the benefit of mortgage-holders and other encumbrancers. the Lieutenant-Governor desired to enable them also, according to the suggestion of the British Indian Association, to secure notice of default of revenue, if they desired to do so, and to appeal against irregular sales affecting them injuriously. Under the existing law unregistered tenures are avoidable on the occurence of revenue sale, at the pleasure of the purchaser. The Lieutenant Governor considered that if the deed constituting the tenure has been registered within the period prescribed by Act III of 1877 effect may be given to it at any time for the purposes of the Sale Law by the further registration required by Act XI of 1859, and that tenure-holders should be encouraged to protect themselves in this way by a reduction in the fee charged. This may prevent revenue sales from affecting injuriously the position of a numerous class in no way responsible for the defaults by which such sales are occasioned. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed to have these amendments embodied in two Bills, one for the recovery of land revenue, and the other regulating the procedure for recovering other public demands, and the Government of India have accepted the proposal. The Bills have accordingly been published and public criticism on them is called for.

WE have received a letter in which the writer states that there is no foundation in our complaint as to misbehaviour of the attendants in charge of *Kalighat* temple. Our informant's testimony is simply unimpeachable, and we are assured that there is not a particle of truth in the statements contained in the letter. The attendant—who states himself to be the writer of the letter—actually placed his leg across the door and denied ingress till the pice was paid, which had not as a matter of fact been civilly demanded before. Not a word of explanation now given was uttered by this man, who grew more and more rude when remonstrated with. Another civil person, the uncle of the minor *Shebiat* of the day to whom the matter was reported, did indeed attempt some explanation. It would be better if the *Shebiats* were to set their house in order instead of trying to vindicate the rudeness notoriously practised by their servants.

A RUMOUR is afloat in the town that Dr Simpson has adopted his friend Sir Henry Harrison's advice and proposes to take up an altogether defiant attitude. After "careful re-consideration" he is unwilling to withdraw his reflections on the Complaints Committee in connection with the Sikderpara controversy. He probably count on assistance from influential quarters, and does not care to conceal his contempt for the Commissioners. It is said that Dr. Simpson cannot find in the condemned note any thing that incorrectly represents his views, or which in his judgment ought to have wounded the susceptibilities of the Sub-committee. The general body of Commissioners in meeting assembled, however, may be left to judge of the "oughts" and "shoulds" of the case, and Dr. Simpson need not trouble himself about it. It does not help him either to know that another great personage would not be offended by such reflections coming from his subordinates. Dr. Simpson may not be prepared to withdraw these reflections consistently with his duties and his own self-respect, but the Commissioners have a different idea as to how their officers should discharge their duties. For aught we know, however, the whole thing may be of the bogus kind devised by the enemies of the Head officer who wishes him no good, and Dr. Simpson may show his good sense after all. But if he does not he will add considerably to the complications of the situation.

WHEN the Amalgamation mania was at its height certain philanthropic Commissioners felt that the officers of the Corporation should have additional remuneration for increased work. Mr. James Kimber, the engineer, was one of those who was recommended an extra allowance on the ground that he would have to superintend the laying down of water-pipes in the added area. Babu Asutosh Biswas and some Commissioners thought it strange that their whole-time officers should get these extra allowances although their respective establishments were enlarged to meet the increased work. It was argued that when as a matter of fact an officer did not actually do more than he was accustomed to do he should not get an extra allowance. Mr. Kimber's allowance was, therefore, disallowed. Mr. Kimber had, however, in the mean time taken upon himself to draw 5,000 Rs. then generally known or believed to be 3,000 Rs. in anticipation, we suppose, of the expected sanction of the Commissioners which, however, did not come. It will be remembered that a resolution of the General Committee is not final, nor binding until and unless confirmed by the Commissioners. An exception is made only in urgent cases in which the Chairman agrees with the majority of the General Committee. As for the case of urgency it is for Mr. Kimber to make it out, and the Chairman's permission was not even asked for in drawing the money. It would, however, be ungracious to make Mr. Kimber disgorge the money he had drawn, and an amnesty was passed on the understanding that the three thousand rupees drawn in excess would be retained by the Engineer who had surely done the Corporation good service times without number. The indulgence, however, was misinterpreted and it was felt that the end of the wedge might be thickened. The General Committee was accordingly summoned again to make a *correction* as the *figure* was 5,000 Rs. and not 3,000 as was erroneously supposed.

IF England is irritated at the cession of Helligoland the ex-Chancellor of Germany is not satisfied at the action of the Emperor regarding Zanzibar. Prince Bismarck, in speaking of the Anglo-German Convention, said that England knew well how to protect her own interests. He deprecated an English protectorate over Zanzibar on the ground that it would act prejudicially against the German element there.

THE decision of the Calcutta High Court that Sradh bulls are *ferœ naturœ* has caused the greatest pain to the Hindu community to whom the animal is sacred both by custom and according to the *Sastras*. It is intolerable to Hindus that the first loafing Musulman or Christian that may get hold of a bull dedicated to the sacred memory of the departed should slaughter it with impunity, and a movement has been set on foot for procuring these bulls the protection of the law. Raja Jogendranath of Nattore is the leading spirit of the movement, which every Hindu sincerely hopes will meet with success. It will be remembered, as our learned Advocate-General pointed out to our High Court in vain, that the Punjab Chief Court does not share in this strange view of the existing law.

THE Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has come to realize that the Income Tax is going to be a permanent burden upon the country. As representatives of the native mercantile community, therefore, the Chamber has sent to the Government a vigorous protest against the idea. The Chamber points out that in 1886 a Bill was introduced only for the expansion of the License Tax Act and not an Income Tax Bill, and that sufficient time was not given to the public to express an opinion on the Income-Tax Bill as such. The measure, under its real name, would not have been received by the public without considerable opposition. As it was, the Income-Tax Bill was passed at a time when the country was threatened with grave external danger. The necessity for its introduction was justified officially by the fall of silver, and the consequent deficit in the revenues of the country by the expenditure, occasioned by the military precautions taken on the North West frontier, and also by the annexation of Upper Burmah. It was officially announced at the time that a portion of this deficit would be met by this method of fresh taxation, and also by rigid economy in all departments of expenditure, and supervision of every branch of outlay, as also by a careful revision of the Imperial and Provincial expenditure. The appointment of a Finance Commission was also understood to be a guarantee of the good faith of the Government in its pledge for economy. It was also expected that revision of the Provincial Contracts would tend materially to improve the condition of the Imperial Exchequer. Sir William Hunter then distinctly said, that a limit having been fixed for the duration of the operation of the former Income-Tax Act, it had been extortionally worked by unscrupulous agents. In order to prevent a repetition of the scandal, no limit of time was assigned to the present Act. Though the Finance Commission returned an elaborate and exhaustive report, yet no serious regard has yet been paid to its recommendations, which, if carried out, would have saved a considerable expenditure of the public monies. The finances of the country have also since considerably improved, the last Budget having been able to show a large surplus. Though no limit was fixed in 1886 for the duration of the Act, yet public experience of its five years' working has been far from satisfactory. The assessments are unduly severe, arbitrary, and unequal. The Collector is at the mercy of the assessors, and these in their turn at the mercy of the office-clerks. Under the existing system of working the Act, merchants do not feel that their business is safe, when they have to expose their books to the scrutiny of low-paid, and therefore, easily tempted clerks; and yet secrecy is very essential to success in business. The Chamber then goes on to enter its emphatic protest against the proposal to tax profits or foreign consignments and says that it would be more straight-forward and satisfactory to all parties concerned, to at once levy an import duty on all merchandise: an easy, simple, speedy, and economical process of collecting revenue at the gate of the Customs than to assess profits on consignments of merchandise, a most elaborate, expensive and inconvenient mode of taxation, besides being irksome and irritating to traders, merchants and bankers, leaving out of consideration altogether the impropriety and impossibility of agents attempting to ascertain consignors' profits on merchandise shipped to India. The finances of the country being now in a healthly condition, with a surplus of two and three-quarter crores of Rupees, the Chamber prays that the Income-Tax, under Act II of 1886, be now abandoned, as it is unsuited to the country, as it is a cause of permanent irritation and dissatisfaction to the people, and chiefly because the special necessity which called it into being has now ceased to operate.

WE are sincerely glad to find an addition to the indigenous industry of the country. The Pioneer Glass Manufacturing Co. Limited, has recently been formed in Calcutta to manufacture glassware from indigenous materials, which it has been found, exist in abundance in Bengal, and with which experiments on a large scale have already been made by a leading London glass factory. The first experiments were made in the presence of Mr. James Watson (well known in Calcutta as the inventor of the hydraulic press now in use here), and Mr. Malcolm, of Messrs. May Malcolm and Co., of London, and these, as well as subsequent trial of the Indian materials, proved their suitability for the making of all classes of glassware in use in this country, includ-

ing window glass. The Company has for the present been formed on a comparatively small scale, but it is intended that the works should be extended in due course. The cost of manufacturing glass articles here is estimated at from forty to sixty per cent. less than in Europe. The Company has secured the service of a highly qualified English expert as Manager, and suitable land and buildings have been secured in Titagur in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

LOCAL.

THE *Reis and Rayyet* defamation case came on for hearing before Mr. Handley on Thursday last. Messrs Garth and Woodroffe Jnr. instructed by Babu Ganesh Chunder Chunder appeared for the prosecution and Messrs Henderson and Rahaman instructed by Mr. N. C. Bose for the defence:—

Before the facts of the case were enquired into, Mr. Henderson represented to the magistrate that his client, Baboo Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjee, was in indifferent health, and he begged that as a special concession he might be allowed a seat alongside of his counsel instead of being compelled to go into the dock. This having been agreed to, Mr. Henderson again rose and addressed the magistrate. He said that to save the time of the Court he would state at once that Baboo Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjee admitted the responsibility of the articles complained of and expressed his sincere regret for the pain their publication has caused the relatives of the deceased gentleman to whom the obituary notices had referred. He had no idea that the notices would have caused the pain they were said to have produced. Efforts had been made to compromise the case, and now that his client had publicly expressed regret for his error of judgment, he hoped the magistrate would consent to the withdrawal of the charge against his client. He was instructed that the prosecution would offer no objection to a compromise.

Mr. Garth said that he did not wish to throw any difficulties in the way of a settlement, but he could not consent to a compromise simply on what had fallen from Mr. Henderson. The sons of the deceased had not come into court in a spirit of vindictiveness. Their sole object was to clear the name of their father from the false and cruel aspersions of the accused, and if the case was compromised it could only be so in a manner which would leave no doubt upon the minds of the outside public as to the willingness of the sons to have a thorough investigation of their father's character. That character would bear the test of the closest scrutiny, and unless, in addition to his expression of regret, Baboo Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjee pleaded guilty to the charge laid against him, he would not consent to a withdrawal of the case. If this was not done, the public would imagine that the family of the deceased had been frightened by the possibility of the exposure of some episodes in his life into the compromise. He could not understand why the accused would not plead guilty. What was his expression of regret worth without that admission? He thought very little of it. It did not come until the last moment. Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder had written to the accused on the 6th instant, calling on him, on behalf of the prosecutors, to apologise for his unjustifiable and vicious attack upon their dead father, otherwise the matter would be put into court. The accused sent no reply to that letter and expressed no regret in his paper. On the contrary he had aggravated his offence by inserting a grossly insulting and impertinent intimation in the "Notice to Correspondents" in his issue of the 14th idem. (Turning round to the accused, Mr. Garth caught him smiling.) The accused might smile, but his conduct in this matter had been grossly reprehensible, and no honest man in his position would act with such levity. Then as to the accused's assertion, that he did not believe that his remarks would cause pain, Mr. Garth said that he could not imagine how it was possible for any sane man to urge such a plea. The articles complained of were studied attempts to wound deeply, and unless there was an unequivocal admission of the offence, he would not advise his clients to consent to a compromise. As regards the case against the printer, now that Baboo Shumbhu Chunder had taken the responsibility for the articles upon himself, he would not press it.

Mr. Henderson, after a short consultation with his client, applied for an adjournment to enable him to consider what further course to pursue.

Mr. Garth did not see the necessity for an adjournment. If Baboo Shumbhu Chunder did not intend to plead guilty, he was quite prepared to go on with the case. The accused had a whole week to consider what he should do; his trial had not been sprung upon him suddenly, and if the matter was adjourned he (Mr. Garth) would certainly object to a compromise. He had consented to a compromise on the distinct understanding that the accused was willing to plead guilty.

The magistrate remarked that he did not see the necessity for an adjournment. The accused had expressed his regret for the publication of the articles complained of, and he could not understand why he objected, under the promise of a compromise, to plead guilty. He could not consent to an adjournment unless the prosecution agreed to it, and if the case were gone into, he would commit it to the Sessions.

Mr. Garth said that as the accused could not very well consult his counsel in a crowded court, he would agree to an adjournment if the magistrate would fix an early date, for the further hearing of the case. He would, however, ask permission to examine two witnesses to prove the publication of the libels and to show that they had caused pain to the prosecutors in this connection.

Ghoonie Lall Dutt was called. He deposed as follows:—I live at 18, Ukoor Dutt's lane. The premises No. 1. Ukoor Dutt's lane, where the *Reis and Rayyet* is published, form part of that house, which is the residence of myself and other members of my family. I know both the accused. Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjee is the editor of the *Reis and Rayyet* Mutty Lall Ghose is the printer of the paper. These papers handed to me (copies of the *Reis and Rayyet* of the 17th and 24th May and 14th June 1890) were printed at and issued from the *Reis and Rayyet* office.

Mr. Garth here asked the Magistrate to mark the articles complained of in the issues of the 17th and 24th May and the "Notice to Correspondents" in the issue of the 14th June. He also called upon Mr. Henderson to produce the letter which Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder had written to Baboo Shumbhu Chunder Mookerjee on the 6th instant. This letter was handed to the magistrate as evidence in the case.

Nagendro Nath Mullick was next called. His evidence was as follows:—I am one of the complainants in this case. I am the eldest son of Deno Nath Mullick, deceased, the person referred to in the articles in the copies of the *Reis and Rayyet* put in. The accusations made against my father are absolutely false; and they have caused me and the members of my family much pain. They are such as are likely to lower the reputation of my father and the reputation of my family in the estimation of native society here. At this stage the case was adjourned till 11 o'clock on Wednesday next.—*Statesman.*

WHAT YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

THAT the kidneys are the only natural Blood purifiers.

THAT all the Blood must go through the kidneys for purification, as it goes through the heart for oxidation.

THAT if it be full of poison, that poison must affect every other organ.

THAT it is very liable to be filled with uric acid (kidney poison) without your knowledge, because the kidneys may be diseased and not give forth any pain.

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IT is the ONLY recognised Specific.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS of those whom the Doctors have given up to die.

IT WILL CURE YOU if used as directed, faithfully, promptly, and in sufficient quantity.

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Extracts.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVIVAL OF INDIA.

AT the recent meeting at Poona to discuss the question of the Industrial Revival of India, Mr. N. G. Ranade made the following address:—

We are met here to-day for a purpose which is eminently catholic and acceptable to all. The programme of the Congress gatherings is avowedly political. Here we eschew politics altogether, for there is really no conflict of interests between the ruler and the ruled, who all alike desire to promote the industrial and economic progress of this country. The object of the social conference similarly sets the reformers and the orthodox and the conservative majority in apparent opposition. Here on the economical platform all shades of opinion, all differences of views on social, and political, and religious subjects, may unite and co-operate.

The problem we have met here to consider is one of the ways and means. About the existence of the evil, there is no difference of opinion among us. The highest official authorities like Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir William Hunter, and others, with the highest non-official authorities such as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, are agreed in admitting that the poverty of this country is phenomenal. The existence of this poverty needs no demonstration. We need only walk through our streets, and study the most superficial aspects of our economic situation, and the fact forces itself upon us that we are a people of little resources. Many millions among us scarcely earn a penny a day, many millions more are always underfed, and live on the border-land of famine and slow death into which the failure of a single monsoon precipitates them. Of course this condition of things is not of yesterday, and is not the result of foreign conquest and competition. It is an old, a very old inheritance. If we feel it more keenly now, we feel it because we are being roused from the sleep of ages, and our eyes have learnt to see, and our ears have learnt to hear.

The question of our comparative improvement or decline under foreign rule is similarly a question of antiquarian history. The practical question for us all to lay to heart is not the relative but the absolute poverty and the present helplessness of the country generally. To a certain extent, the historical discussion of the situation is instructive There can be no doubt that, whatever may have been our improvement in other respects, we have in recent times become more than ever dependent upon the single resource of agriculture, precarious and contingent as that resource is upon influences we cannot control, or count upon with certainty. The co-ordination of industries, which regulates the due proportions of men who plough the soil and raise raw produce, with those who manufacture this raw produce, and others still who exchange and distribute it, and the interpay of whose three-fold activities makes a nation thrive, were never very strong factors of our collective social policy. We have been all along like most ancient nations, more or less exclusively agricultural. But our contact with the world outside and the freedom of exchange which has resulted in consequence, have produced one most undesirable result. They have aggravated the situation by making us more than ever dependent upon a single and precarious resource. The industry and commerce of the country, such as it was, is passing out of our hands, and except in the large Presidency towns, the country is fed, and clothed, warmed, washed, lighted, helped, and comforted generally by a thousand arts and industries in the manipulation of which its sons have every day a decreasing share. Foreign competition, not because it is foreign, but because it is of the elements against man's labour, it is organised skill and science against ignorance and idleness, is transferring the monopoly not only of power, but what is more important, of skill and talent, and wealth, and activity to others.

The increase of our exports and imports should not dazzle our vision. The increase is good so far as it goes; but it is not unmixed good, when that increase shows that we are only perfecting ourselves in the

DR. DE. JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jough's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

faculty of growing raw produce, and are forgetting by disuse the skill and the wealth of resources which manufacturing and industrial activity brings in its train. Last year we exported 16 crores Rs. worth of wheat and rice and pulse, 15 crores raw cottons, 10½ crores opium, 9½ crores oil seeds, 8 crores raw jute, nearly 5 crores of hides and skins, one crore of raw wool, ¾ crore of dye stuffs, ½ a crore of spices, ½ a crore of raw silk, and a crore of miscellaneous produce. Out of a total of nearly 100 crores of produce exported 75 crores were thus raw goods, while of manufactured or half-manufactured goods, cotton 61-3 crores, jute, nearly 2 crores, sugar half a crore, tea 5¼ crores, indigo 4 crores, and coffee 2 crores, making a total of only 20 crorss, were exported, and of these 20 crores nearly 14 crores were again the product of foreign skill and capital. While we exported 15 crores Rs. worth of raw cotton and 6¾ crores worth of cotton goods, we imported 27 crores of cotton goods, and nearly 4 crores worth of twist and yarn. This single export and import represents the change in our condition typically and in fact sums up the situation. India 50 years ago clothed herself with her own manufactures, and now she is clothed by her distant masters. The same is the case with wool, silk and other textiles, with oils, and hides. In 1888-89 we imported 41 lacs Rs. worth of umbrellas, 15 lacs worth of children's toys and games, 22 lacs of stationery, 41 lacs of paper, 10 lacs of soap, 20 lacs of matches, 66 lacs worth of glass. 10 lacs worth of clocks, 7 lacs carriages: 8 lacs candles. 10 lacs furniture, 15 lacs worth of arms and ammunition, 21½ lacs of books, 16 lacs of leather, and leather goods, 31 lacks of paints, nearly 2 crores of oils, both kerosine and seeds oil, nearly 2¼ crores of railway materials, 2 1-3 crores of machinery and mill work, and iron, steel, and metals of all sorts worth 5 crores in all. We imported even flour, and salt, and salted fish, and lastly grain and pulse. This is our situation, and when the whole situation is thus taken in at one view, we feel as if we were standing on the edge of a precipice, and the slightest push down will drive us into the abyss below of unmixed and absolute helplessness. Our shipping is not ours; not even the coasting trade is carried on in our bottoms. The proportion of native craft to the total tonnage is 2·3 p. c., and it is a stationary percentage. Our banking is not ours, though to a large extent we find the money which finances the exchange banks. The insurance and the freight and the commission are all foreign monopolies and the foreign marchant's hand is seen trafficing direct with our producers in the remotest and smallest villages. The railways are admittedly foreign monopolies. We have of course no legitimate ground to complain about these foreign agencies. They do very useful work, and they are our masters and helpful masters, too, if we are apt pupils. They will indicate one fact which our people should lay to heart, but which they are too often tempted to lose sight of. Political ascendency is not the only particular vantage ground which we have lost, and which we have to regain. Commercial and manufacturing predominance naturally transfers practical ascendency, and in this our collapse has been even far more complete.

Of course the situation is not hopeless, for no situation is ever hopeless to those who master its real significance, and resolve to do their best to improve it. As stated above, the question at issue is one of ways and means, and it is this question which we have met to consider. There are people who think that, as long as we have a heavy tribute to pay to England which takes away nearly 20 crores of our surplus exports, we are doomed and can do nothing to help ourselves. This is, however, hardly a fair or manly position to take up. A portion of the burden represents interest on monies advanced to or invested in our country, and so far from complaining, we have reason to be thankful that we have a creditor who supplies our needs at such a low rate of interest. Another portion represents the value of stores supplied to us, the like of which we cannot produce here. The remainder is alleged to be more or less necessary for the purposes of defence and payment of pensions, and though there is good cause for complaint that it is not all necessary, we should not forget the fact that we are enabled by reason of this British connection to levy an equivalent tribute from China by our opium monopoly. I would not, therefore, desire you to divert and waste your energies in the fruitless discussion of this question of tribute, which had better be left to political Congresses.

In certain quarters, it is feared that till we find in India coals and iron in abundance, our struggle with the present situation is hopeless. The answer to this is that the resources of iron and coal that have been discovered are not utilised by us to the full extent. It will be time enough to complain when we have done the best with the existing coal and iron fields. There can be no question that the foreign competition is greatly helped by the aboundance of these meterials, but far more helpful than these matirials is the spirit and skill which work them, and which conquered India long before steam-power came into use, and the balance of trade was turned against India. If we but acquire the spirit and skill, the resources all be discovered in yet unexplored situation all over the country.

Thirdly, people are also heard to ask in despair the question, where is the capital to come from which will enable us to buy the coal and iron, and machinery, and hire foreigners' skill, and make them do service for us here. Our resources are no doubt scanty, but they are abundant enough in all conscience, if we would only use them as such, and not throw them away into the sea, as we do year after year, in deference to old traditions, and antiquated fears and mistrust. Every year we import in treasure bullion gold and silver of value of 12 crores, 3 crores of gold and 9 crores of silver. The whole of the gold disappears, and is absorbed by the soil, and of the silver 7 crores are sent by us to the mint every year; and the rest is absorbed like gold. Since 1834 this absorbing process has secured virtual destruction of nearly 450 crores of wealth which might have been turned to better account. The saving of 450 crores in 55 years by twenty-five crores of people is not a sign of great prosperity, but we have made our position worse by burying it or using it unproductively. It at least proves that nearly 8 crores of wealth may be each year turned to capital account, if we were only resolved so to use it.

Of course in the choice of ways and means, it is not open to us to adopt certain plans of operation which, however much they might be condemned on abstract grounds, have been followed with practal success in many of the most enlightened countries of Europe and America. We cannot, as with the Governments of these countries, rely upon differential tariff, to protect home industries during their experimental trial. We cannot expect Government here to do what France does for her shipping trade, and her sugar industry, and ask Government bounties, and subsidies to be paid out of general taxes. These are heresies according to English Political Economy such as is taught to us, and whether they be really so or not, it is useless to divert our energies in fruitless discussion, and seek to achieve victory over Free trade. We may, however, fairly expect Government to try as an experiment the policy of the culture system, which the Duch Government actually worked for 30 years in its own possessions in the East Indies, with signal success, and the principle of which is acknowledged by the Government of India in its policy of Tagai advances, and its Railway development. If the Government borrows crores of rupees every year, and constructs railways and canals out of these loans, it can as well encourage the growth of new industries, by guaranteeing or subsidising such enterprises in their pioneer stage. It has done so successfully in pioneering tea, cinchona, and cotton enterprise in certain parts, and it can well extend the scope of its operations in other and more fruitful directions. It can also very well be asked to produce its own stores here, just as it produces certain minor articles required by its Military and Postal departments. It can also undertake to buy from the Indian producer, and thus secure the benefit of a sure custom at remunerative rates to new undertakings. It can finally help people to join their capital together under such guarantees and official supervision and afford such special facilities as the Governments of Europe have extended to land improvement banks.

After all, Government help can do but little save pioneer. The Government of India is anxious to help us. It is prepared to encourage emigration abroad, and immigration from densely crowded to sparsely inhabited tracts. But where are the men who are prepared to take advantage of this extended field of colonization both in India, Burmah, and elsewhere? We have yet to realise the situation. We have to resolve to work earnestly and perseveringly with a purpose and an organization which will conquer all obstacles. The evil is too great, and of too long a standing, to be brought under control by private individual efforts. We have to work with a will to pull long, and pull all, and to pull till we succeed. It is on this account that we are met together. This is only a preliminary meeting. We have to move the other provinces, and arrange for a general conference of those who think with us on this matter, and when the men of light and leading from different parts meet together, we may hope to set the ball rolling. The promoters of the movement have not hit upon this Conference on the spur of the moment, or as an agreeable distraction. The idea has been slowly developing itself. It first found expression in a speech made 2 years ago at Ahmednagar. Since then friends have worked, and tried to educate public opinion. A very thoughtful article covering the entire range of the Indian economical situation, and suggesting ways and means, appeared in one of our journals, and it has attracted extensive notice. The particular positions taken up in that article may be controverted, and have in fact been controverted, but its general accuracy as a description of the existing state of things has not been questioned, and if it promotes discussion, it may yet serve most important purposes. I think I have placed before you the whole situation, and have also given you an idea of the lines on which I desire that the entire question should be discussed, now or hereafter. We have to keep in mind the following almost axiomatic truths in all our deliberations.

(1.) The work of the Conference should be conducted, and its constitution framed on non-sectarian and non-party lines, so that all classes of people may take part in it.

(2.) What we have chiefly to avoid is the pursuit of impracticable objects. We should husband our little resources to the best of our power, and not exhaust them by vain complaints against the drain of the Indian tribute, or by giving battle with free trade,

(3.) We must realize clearly our exact situationf first, our phenomenal poverty, and secondly, our growing dependence on the single and precarious resource of agriculture-

(4.) Having realised this siuation, we must strive to correct it with a full sense that we cannot do all that we wish in a single year or decade, and that we can at the most create the spirit and the tendency, and initiate the movement of change, and set it floating.

(5) The proper scope of the work to be done is to correct the disproportion between our engrossing production of raw agricultural produce, and ourbackwardness it the production and carriage of manufactured produce.

(6) In the accomplishment of this aim, we should not forget that there are parmanent advantages and disadvantages enjoyed by certain countries and races

MR. ROBERT HOZ of Simla, photographer by appointment to His Excellency the most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne Viceroy and Governor-General of India

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MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men."—Major Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of book after reading it once.". Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Haye, Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890, Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils. Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq., Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

A CARD.——AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kinderd complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions. Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10

which regulate the distribution and choice of labour, and that we cannot hope to accomplish impossibilities. And yet within these limits, there is ample scope for good and honest work, for many a decade to come, in the utilization of our existing, relatively to us ample, though as compared with other countries scanty, resources of natural agents and capital our limitless supply of labour. The skill and patience of our industrial classes, are a rich inheritance which cannot fail to help us if we but provide a larger sphere for its growth and training.

(7) Bearing these limitations and advantages in mind, our more immediate efforts should be directed to the improvement by art and industry of our raw treasures of agricultural produce, and of the articles which send away as raw produce, and import as manufactured produce.

(8) No hand-made industry can hope to thrive in competition with industry moved by cheap natural agents. The free use of natural agents moreover make. large investments of capital a necessity, and thus handicaps all the individual efforts beyond rivalry What we have to bear in mind is therefore organization of industry and capital on the joint-stock principle for collective and large undertekings.

(9) The superior skill of the foreigner must be availed of the freely by importing it from other coun-, tries, till we train up our own people for the works first in technical institutes here and in foreign countries and further in the far more practical discipline of factories and mills at work,

(10) Our resources of capital are scanty, but if we only knew to use such resources as we have, and brought them together, we have more wealth and capital than we can at present properly handle.

(11) While we put forth our energies in these direc eions, we can well count upon the assistance of the State in regulating our co-operative efforts by helping us to form Deposit and Finance Banks, and facilitating recoveries of advances made by them, by encouraging new industries with guarantees or subsides, or loans at low interest, by poineering the way to new enterprises, and by affording facilities for emigration and immigration, and establishing technical institutes, and buying more largely the stores they require here and many cases by producing their own stores.

(12) State help is after all a subordinate factor in the problem. Our own exertion and our own resolutions must conquer the difficulties, which are chiefly of our own creation.

These are a few of the thoughts which occur to me at this moment. You are most of you far better and more practically versed in these matters than I can well hope to be, and if I were called upon to jnstify this presumption on my part, I can only appeal to the fact that it has been the Brahmin's hereditary privilege to formulate the nation's wants and suggest remedies. With these observations. I shall with your permission conclude the speech and resume my seats.

THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.—DIVERGENT OPINIONS.

Some weeks ago the *New York World* created a gloomy sensation in Wall-street by the publication of an article entitled "Wall-street is Dying," but "prospective silver legislation" has changed all that. Now everything is buoyant, and every one is cheerful and hopeful and happy. The cuteness of the Yankees is always wonderful; this time it has risen to the dignity of a phonomenon. The "prospective silver legislation" has been the fulcrum on which they have worked thier "boom," and they have not yet run that "boom" to the extreme limit of its potentiality. There is no saying what "prospective silver legislation" may yet do for them, so skilful are they in working with unlikely tools. What the silver legislation may accomplish when it is no longer "prospective" but actual, real, *un fait accompli*, we cannot be expected to foretell, but meanwhile we refer our readers to our issue of the 26th April last; provided always that the legislation be completed on the lines which we then discussed. Meanwhile silver has become the all-engrossing topic in Wall-street, and the Stock Exchange has divided itself into two hostile camps, who with characteristic irreverence have been severally christened by their opponents "gold bugs" and "silver lunatics". If noisy exhibitions could settle the question at issue, the "lunatics" must carry the day for they are strongest numerical arary, and most vociferous and demonstrative in thier arguments; but perhaps we are not at liberty to im-pute the capacity for argument to those who have fallen under lunar influence. We hear of considerable speculation in silver, and brokers are doing thier very best to encourage such speculation. The operators so advised may turn a "nimble ninepence" in the frenzy of the hour, but the shrewdest men on this side are quietly laying in gold in view of a premium which they foresee is not very far distant. We have already shown to our readers, on more than one occasion, that if the bill should finally pass, silver will force out the gold, which will be shipped abroad with the inevitable consequence of a gold premium. While the bill is undergoing the moulding process of the Congress, various opinions reach us from the United States, perhaps all of them more or less influenced and coloured from the points of observation which are occupied by those who express those opinions. Thus, Mr. Windom looks with scant favour on this rival to his own pet measure. "If any legislation be necessary," says he "the Windom Bill is the measure that ought to be adopted." Certainly; for every barn-door fowl recognises in her own chickens the only beauties of the neighbourhood. Mr. Windom sees dangerous possibilities and risks in the Bill proposed by the Republican and Senate House caucus. We do not wonder, for it is not the Bill of statesmen or economists; it is only the hasty compromise of politicians, who are merely wire-pullers in the interest of themselves and thier parties, and empirics in matters of finance. Mr. Windom is certain that his own Bill would effect every proper purpose—of furnishing a large market for American silver, and for such an increase as the country could absorb. What can the Silver Kings want more?

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the "Silver Senators," cannot approve of the measure. He contends that "the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ozs. of silver would put silver to par in the beginning; at all events, it, would satisfy the country that there could be no flood of silver; but the proviso, allowing the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion to exchange silver bullion for certificates might, if he were so disposed, nulify the Act, and make it amount to a simple repeal of the Bland Act. The Bill is intended as an amplification—we will call it an exaggeration—of the Bland Act, and if Senator Stewart, be right, it is one of those measures which would defeat the very object which its framers and promoters have in view. "Silver Senator" Stewart further argues there can be no doubt that the persons who would supply India and other parts of Asia with silver would desire to purchase it as cheaply as possible. The argument proceeds to point out that the exporters of silver to the East and elsewhere would take from the Treasury all the silver brought by it every month, and silver would necessarily go down to the point fixed by the Asiatic market. The present purchase of 2,000,000, ozs. a month, the "Silver Senator" argues has a tendency to keep up the price. Apparently, therefore, his opposition is not against the principle of purchase, but against the amount of it. According to his calculation, a purchase of 2,000,000 ozs. is prudent, but the enlargement of the purchase to 4,500,000 ozs. is fraught with evil. We will not examine into the delicate point suggested by this remark; we are content for the moment to note the supplementary comment that no Bill will pass that is not better than the Bland Bill. We are assured we may confidently predict that the present Bill, unmodified and unreformed, will never pass. Even under the inspiration of "Silver Senators," however, we are unwilling to assume the *role* of the prophet, and to predict anything at all on this wonderous measure over which the "gold bugs" and "silver lunatics" who alike have for many months been depressed by *ennui*, are now diverting themselves with a serious fight, prolonged with ever-increasing spirit. Senator Seller "who presumably is also a Silver Senator," denounces the Bill as the worst yet proposed. It is a scheme, a trap, a bait of the "gold bugs." The Bill cannot pass, certainly not; but Senator Seller's chief argument against it is that it is a wicked device of the "gold bugs," and, in his opinion, there can come no good thing from the quarter. The taint of impure origin is the major argument against the Bill. However, there is a minor consideration; the Bill is inherently bad. They give to the Secretary of the Treasury the option of redeeming certificates of bullion would be suicidal to the interests of silver as money. The plan is to degrade silver to a commodity alone, and put full power into the hands of its enemies. Mr. Bland of Missouri, the father of silver legislation, possesses a name with which to conjure in this absorbing controversy, and he expresses himself in unmistakable terms against the Bill. All friends of honest legislation will have to vote against it. It is not a step towards free coinage, but in the opposite direction. The basis of free coinage is as a fixed rate between silver and gold. This measure will simply make silver a commodity and lead to speculation in silver.

The weight of opinion, however, is not all on this side. Thus Henry Clews believes that the Act would cause the absorption of America's silver product and stop exportation, which last year reached 15,000,000 dols. The absorption demand of the Government of the United States and the growing requirements of India and other silver-currency countries will combine gradually to force up the price of silver until it reaches 60*d* announce in London—making silver on a parity with gold. When this point shall be reached, and as long as it can be maintained, it will make our silver certificates—if exchangeable for bullion at the market-price—as gold. Mr. Clews is an enthusiast, and is dreaming of silver at 60*d*. per ounce. He sees neither what is, nor what will be, but what he desires to see. His business preceptions are refracted by the bias of his imagination. Mr. James R. Keene is also full of enthusiasm. He tells us that he cannot over-estimate the importance of the Silver Bill, and he is also sanguine of the result of the discussion upon it. "It now looks as if it would become law in a few weeks." On the contrary, it seems to us that the battle will not be over in so short a time. It is bound, however, says Mr. Keene, to electrify the business interests of the United-States and start into activity every branch of commerce. It has already electrified Wall Street into something like a "boom"; and Mr. David Saligman, the well-known banker and financier, is of opinion that the impetus given to business in the street will be lasting. There are some signs of a falling off, as if the silver inflation—the "Polar star of the Stock Market," as some have called it—was slightly collapsing. These, however, are only the usual fluctuations of the market. Amid all this diversity of opinion the following summing up of one aspect of the situation by a well-known New york broker is the most truthful. "I cannot but look forward to silver inflation with a feeling of hopefulness for the immediate future, and a crisis for the ultimate end." There is, indeed, every sign that the Silver Bill will prove the fulcrum on which to move an immense speculation, and a great extension of trade in all departments. There will be an unprecedented "boom," and after that—the inevitable collapse.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

1 Selections from State Papers, (1772 to 1785) in three volumes.

2 Report on the Prison Administration for the year ending 1889.

3 Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for the year 1889.

4 Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Marwara Districts—for 1888-89.

5 Statistical Tables for British India, 14th Issue.

6 Prices and Wages in India—7th Issue.

7 Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries, (year ending 31st March 1889.

8 Returns of Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1888-89.

9 Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of the Central Provinces during the quarter ending on 31st May 1889.

10. Papers relating to Chota Nagpur Agrarian Disputes.

11. Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay.

12. Annual accounts of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Bengal Presidency, 1889-90,

13. Accounts of the External Land trade of British India. from April 1889 to January 1890.

14. Ditto from April 1889 to February 1890.

15. Ditto from April 1889 to May 1890.

16. Ditto for the Month of April 1890.

17. Minutes of the Syndicate for 1889-90.

18. The Indian Magazine Vol XXI.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 25, 1889.

GENERAL.—Babu Kali Kumar Mitra is appointed to be Hindi and Urdu Translator to Government, vice Rai Sohan Lal, about to retire, with effect from the date on which he may relieve him.

Mr U. C. Batabyal, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under fection 4 of the public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in the district of Birbhum, vice Mr Nilkant Sarkar, deceased.

Babu Kedar Nath Datta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the Puri district.

Mr A Forbes is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as Officiating Excise Commissioners, Bengal.

Mr Forbes is also appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs until further orders.

Babu Radha Shyam Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Kumar Giriudra Narian Deb, Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B C) of 1880 in the district of Jessore, vice Babu Dwarka Nath Sen.

Moulvie Syed Mobaruck Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for nine months, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted o him under the order of the 15t April last.
t

Babu Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Dep uty Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura, is allowed lea ve for tw months and twelve days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effct from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughli, is vested with the powers of a Collector udder Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that district.

Mr J T Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Jessor e distric t.

Captain A C Tute, Orissa, Volunteer Rifles Corps, is allowed leave of absence for sev en months, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

Mr E P Chapman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed furlough for one month, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Surendra Nath Mozoomdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy C ollector, Patna, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Barh sub-division of that district.

Captain Sir Alexander Wilson, Commanding Calcutta light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for five months, with effect from the 24th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himse f of it.

Babu B pin Behary Mukerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhagulpore, is allowed for fifteen days, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is a llowed leave for three weeks, under article 291 of the Civil Se rvice Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd November 1889.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—Raja Baidyanath Pundit is appointed to be a Special Magistrate at Cuttack, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class,

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Crimi nal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empo wers the Reverend G. S. Britto, Honorary Magistrate of the Hughly General Bench II, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

The Bench of Honorary Magistr ates at Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack, is vested under section 15 of Act X of 1882, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class. The Bench is also vested with power to try sum marily the offences mentioned in section 261 of Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Purno Chunder Mitter, Munsif of Barisal, in the District of Backerganj, is appointed to be a Munsif in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Netrokona.

Babu Purno Chunder Mitter is vested with the powers of a of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Netrokona Munsifi during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen, or until further orders.

Babu Jogendra Chunder Maulik, Munsif of Netrokona, in the district of Mymensingh, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Bakerganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Barisal.

Babu Asutosh Mitter, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Backerganj, to be ordinarily stationed at Bairsal, du ing the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Chandra Maulik, or until further orders.

The late Babu Mati Lal Sirkar, First Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge, Midnapore, was on leave, under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 14th August to the 21st September 1889, both days inclusive.

Babu Satkori Haldar, B.L., is appointed to act as an Additional Munsif in the district of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at Munshiganj, during the abs nce, on deputation, of Babu Krishna Chandra Das, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joins his appointment.

The following gentlemen, who are Honorary Magistrates of of the Hughli Municipal Bench, are appointed to be also Honorary Magistrates of the Hughli General Bench II, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class:—Babu Grindra Lall Chowdhury. Babu Sham Chand Dutt.

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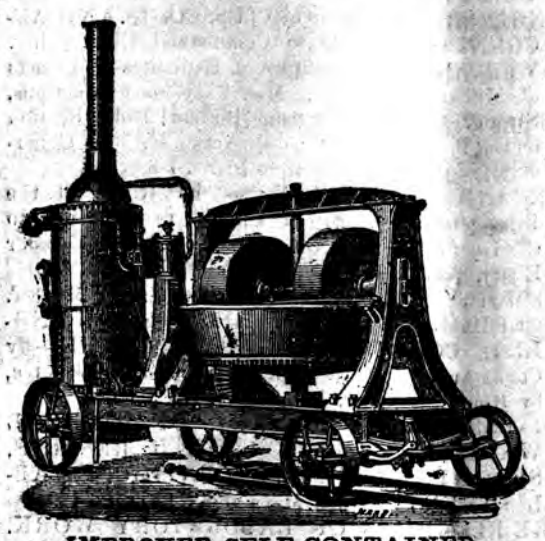

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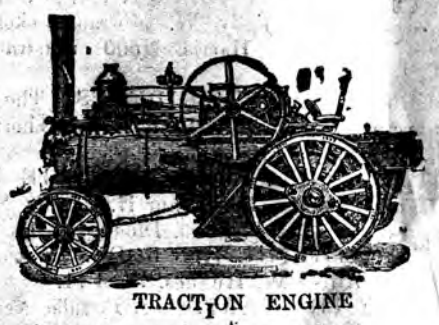

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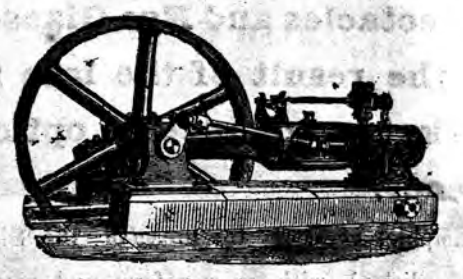

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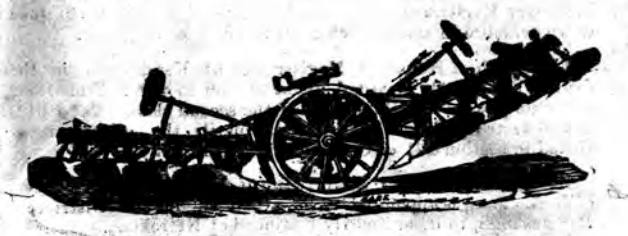

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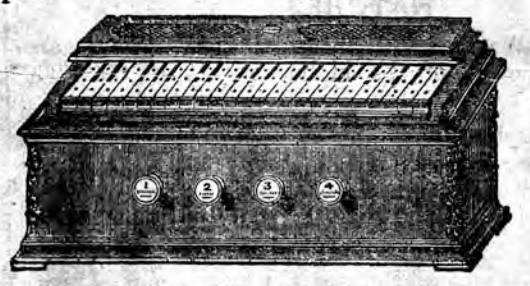

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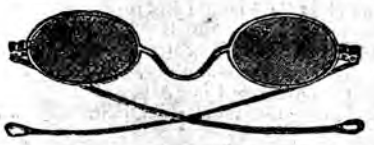

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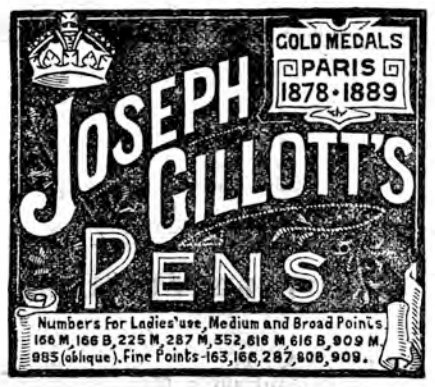
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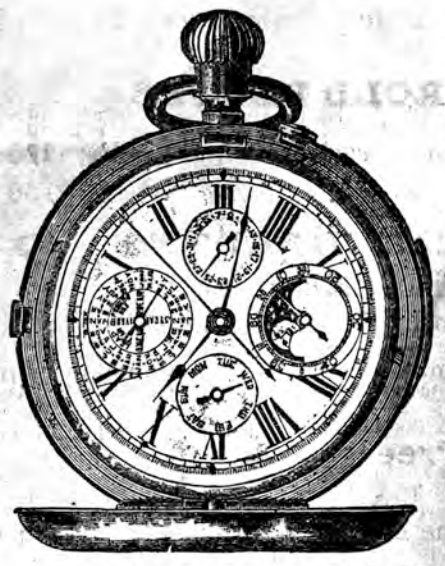

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